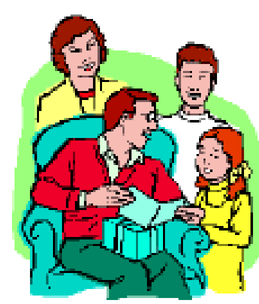
Thai SOLT I

Module 1 Lesson 4



The Family

Objectives **Module 1**
Lesson 4

At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to talk about the family. Under this Terminal Learning Objective the students will be able to:

1. **Identify family relationships.** This task will include:
   - Identify family members
   - Talk about your family
   - Discuss your family tree
   - Ask about other family members
   - Discuss family events

Tip of the Day

A typical Thai family is not large and consists of about 5-6 members who are closely related. A father, a mother and their children make up the integral part of a family unit, with addition of grandparents at the most. This is different from family unit of some other Asian countries such as China or Japan, which is called “extended family”. In a Thai family, a father assumes the position of “leader”, but leadership of a Thai father is somewhat different from those in other countries in the sense that it is not absolute and incontestable. The leadership is mostly symbolic and in many cases is shared by a mother, particularly in money matter, the bringing up of children and sometimes in providing them with education. Monogamy is a common practice in a Thai family. A wife helps her husband work in the field, and vice versa, a husband will assist his wife in some house chores. The relationship between parents and children is quite simple. Parents seldom lay down strict disciplines but usually inculcate and set good examples for their children. As they grow up, children are taught to help themselves and to help out their families whenever necessary.

Family members

This was Suthee’s family tree when he was born. The words in bold font indicate the relationship of each member to Suthee.

(maternal) (paternal)

กานดา ♥ ประเวศ ปราณี ♥ สมาน
ยาย ตา ย่า ปู่

สุทัศน์ สมศรี มาลี นารี จ□□นงค์ จรรยา อนันต์ ด□□รง
ลุง ป้า แม่ น้า ลุง ป้า พ่อ อา

♥

อรัญญา สุธี
พี่สาว

Exercise 1

Use Suthee’s family tree as a reference. Fill in the blanks with the right names or titles of each member.

1. กานดาเป็นภรรยาของประเวศ ปราณีเป็นภรรยาของ ________

2. ประเวศเป็นสามีของกานดา สมานเป็นสามีของ ________

3. อรัญญาเป็น ________ ของมาลีและอนันต์

4. สุธีเป็น ________ ของมาลีและอนันต์

5. สุธีเป็น ________ ของอรัญญา

6. ________ และ ________ เป็นลุงของอรัญญาและสุธี

7. จรรยาเป็น_________ ของอนันต์
8. อนันต์เป็นน้องชายของ_________ และ_________
9. อรัญญาและสุธีเป็น_________ กัน

Family Titles

Boys and girls, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters

Each of these terms consists of two words in Thai, the second of which indicates gender. Often you will hear Thais referring to a brother or s ister simply as □□□ or □□□□ and it can take some time to figure out whether it is a brother or sister that is being referred to.

□□□□□□ boy (literally 'one who is male')

□□□□□□□ girl (one who is 'female')

□□□□□□ son ('child-male')

□□□□□□ daughter ('child-female')

□□□□□□□ brothers and sisters ('ones who are older—ones who are younger')

□□□□□□ older brother ('one who is older-male')

□□□□□□ older sister ('one who is older-female')

□□□□□□□ younger brother ('one who is younger-male')

□□□□□□□ younger sister ('one who is younger-female')

□□□□□□□□□ gentlemen

□□□□□□□□ ladies

Exercise 2
Add the missing male or female counterpart to each set.

1. □□□□□□□ __________ 6. □□□ __________
2. □□□ __________ 7. □□□□□□ __________
3. □□□ __________ 8. □□□□ __________
4. □□□□□□□ __________ 9. □□□ __________

5. [illegible] __________ 10. [illegible] __________

Additional Family members

Some changes have occurred in Suthee's family. Here is an updated family tree:
(The words in bold font indicate the relationship of each member to Suthee.)

กานดา ประเวศ
ยาย ตา

มาลี อนันต์ พรรณี
แม่ พ่อ แม่เลี้ยง

สมบัติ อรัญญา สุธี สุธน
พี่เขย พี่สาว น้องคนละแม่

โกวิท ศิริมา
หลานชาย หลานสาว

Notes:

In-laws: Father-in-law พ่อผัว (พ่อสามี) (woman's)
พ่อตา (man's)
Mother-in-law แม่ผัว (แม่สามี) (woman's)
แม่ยาย (man's)
Brother-in-law พี่ / น้องเขย
Sister-in-law พี่ / น้องสะใภ้

Exercise 3

Use Suthee's family tree as a reference. Fill in the blanks with the rig ht names or titles of each member.

1. แม่ยายของสมบัติชื่อ _________
2. พ่อตาของสมบัติชื่อ _________
3. อรัญญาเป็น _________ ของสมบัติ

4. สุธีเป็น_________ ของสมบัติ
5. สุธีเป็น_________ ของพรรณี
6. สุธีและสุธนเป็น_________ คนละแม่

Exercise 4

Add the missing male or female counterpart to each set.

1. แม่เลี้ยง ________
2. พี่เขย ________
3. ลูกเขย ________
4. หลานชาย ________
5. น้องชายคนละแม่ ________

Lesson Scenario

A: [illegible]
Who are your family members?

B: [illegible]
There are my parents, two older brothers and a younger sister in my family.

A: [illegible]
Are your grandparents still alive?

B: [illegible]
No. My maternal grandmother is still alive but the others have passed away.

A: [illegible]
Where do your family members live?

B: [illegible]
My parents live in Chiang Mai and my brothers and sister live in Bangkok.

A: [illegible]
Do you get together often?

B: [illegible]
We get together on the New Year's Day and Songkran.
How about your family, Sergeant Smith?

A: [illegible]
We gather at Christmas.

Exercise 5 (Group Work)
The class will work together as a group on this activity while the instructor serves as a resource. The instructor will relate information concerning his/her family and the appropriate terms of address. Students

may ask questions in order to expound their knowledge base. Taking notes is not a bad idea, as this information will serve as the basis for t he upcoming exercises!

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you are getting to know your counterpart better. You are interested in the type of person that he is, and whether he has a family. Your task is to discover the different kinship terms for all th e relatives depending on the gender of the relatives as well as his/her family tree. This information will serve you well in your tour in Thaila nd. Your instructor will serve as a resource for this activity. Reverse roles so that both partners can ask and respond to questions either usi ng their own information or that which they created.

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)
Switch partners using different pair groupings for this exercise. The t ask, scenario and objectives for this activity are the same as for Exerci se 2. Again reverse roles with your new partner.

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you have multi-family in your household. There are eight people who live in the house. They are your grandparents, your parents, your older brother, an older sister, a younger brother and you. You are a male. You are going to invite your counterpart and introduce your family while he enjoys a Thai style dinner. Tell him their relationship with you and their names. Your partner will play your counterpart who greets them appropriately and introduces himself/herself. Reverse roles so that both can apply a solution to this task.

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you notice a picture of a family that is placed on your team sergeant's desk where you work. In the photo, there are an old couple who look like his grandparents, a couple who look like his parents, a young woman with two children, a boy, and a girl. You want to know who they are such as how they relate to the sergeant and names and where they live. You know your team sergeant is proud of his family and loves to talk about them. Also, you would like to show and tell him the picture of your family; your parents, one

older sister and one younger brother. Tell him how each one is related to you and their names and where they live now.

Exercise 10

นี่คุณพ่อคุณแม่ค่ะ คุณพ่อมาจากประเทศจีน แต่อยู่เมืองไทยนาน
แล้ว เป็นผู้จัดการบริษัทที่จังหวัดสงขลาในภาคใต้ คุณแม่เป็นคน
ไทย มาจากภาคเหนือ จังหวัดเชียงรายค่ะ คุณแม่ไม่ได้ท □□งาน

Naree is telling Nancy about her parents. Can you understand what she says?

1. What nationality is her father?
2. What is his job?
3. Where does her mother come from?
4. What is her job?

Sentence Patterns

a. Yes-No Question

Subject	Verb	Object	Question word	Polite particle
[illegible] you	[illegible] marry		[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] already or no t yet	[illegible]
[illegible] you	[illegible] have	[illegible] child	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] already or no t yet	[illegible]

Subject	Verb	Object	Question wor d	Polite pa rticle
[illegible] mother	[illegible] work		[illegible] [illegible] or not	[illegible]

Subject	Verb	Object	Question wor d	Polite pa rticle
[illegible] he	[illegible] [illegible] come alrea dy		[illegible] yes?	[illegible]

Subject	Verb	Object	Question word	Polite particle
[illegible] he	[illegible] is	[illegible] [illegible] brother you	[illegible] ?	[illegible]

b. Content Question

Subject	Verb	Object	Question word	Polite particle
□□□ you □□□ you	□□ have □□ have	□□□ child □□□□□□□ siblings	□□□ □□ how many Clf. □□□ □□ how many Clf.	□□ □□

Subject	Verb	Object	Question word	Polite particle
□□□ you	□□□□ age		□□□□□□ how many	□□

c. Possession: '□□□' (frequently omitted)

Noun	'of '	Personal pronoun	Meaning
□□□□□□ parents □□□□□□□ book	□□□ of □□□ of	□□□ he □□□□ Suda	□□□□□□ (□□□)□□□ his parents □□□□□□□ (□□□)□□□□ Suda's book

d. Verbless Predication in which a demonstrative pronoun occupies either the subject or predicate position

Subject	Verb	Object	Possession	Question word
□□□ this (is) □□□□ that (is) □□□□ that over there (is)		□□□□□□□□	□□□ of	□□□ who □□□□ what □□□ who

e. Equative sentence: a sentence pattern in which two noun phrases are equated with the use of an equative verb.

Noun phrase	Equative Verb 'to be'	Noun phrase
□□□ □□□ □□□□□ father of wife □□□ this is □□ I	□□□ be (□□□) □□□□ be	□□□□□ 'term for father of wife' □□□□□ (□□□) □□ wife (of) I □□□ doctor

□□□ is an equivalent of the verb 'to be' in English. Unlike other verbs in the language, □□□ cannot be negated. It has a special negative form, which is '□□□□□□ '('not to be'). The verb □□□ is usually omitted, except in formal writing.

Vocabulary **Module 1 Lesson 4**

□□□	with (prep.)
□□□	of (possessive)
□□□	male relative by marriage
□□□□ (□□□□□□□□)	to write
□□□□□□□□	family
□□□□□□□	host, hostess
□□□□ / □□□	period of time
□□□	to like
□□□ / □□□□□□□□	bachelor; single man (cllq.)
□□□□	relatives
□□□□□□□□□□	boy
□□□□□□□□□□□	girl
□□□□□□□	to want
□□□□□□□	to give food offering to a monk
□□	grandfather (maternal)
□□□ / □□□□	to pass away
□□□□□	grandparents (maternal)
□□□	but
□□□□□□□	to get married, be married
□□□□□□	around this area
□□□□□□□	all together
□□□□□□□	younger brother
□□□□□□□	younger sister
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	high school student
□□□	younger brother or sister of moth er
□□□□□□	company
□□□	Buddhist ordination
□□□	elder sister of father or mother
□□□	grandfather (paternal)
□□□□□□	grandparents (paternal)
□□□□□□....	to attend
□□□□□□□□□	manager
□□□□□	to cremate
□□□□□□	nurse
□□□	father
□□□□□□	parents
□□□□□□	older brother

□□□□□□□	sibling, brother and sister

[illegible]	to meet, encounter
[illegible]	older sister
[illegible]	to talk
[illegible]	wife
[illegible]	to gather
[illegible]	there is, there are, verb ‘to have’
[illegible]	when
[illegible]	mother
[illegible]	homemaker
[illegible]	stepmother
[illegible]([illegible]) [illegible]	still living
[illegible]	grandmother (paternal)
[illegible]	grandmother (maternal)
[illegible]	to love
[illegible]	to study
[illegible]	elder brother of father or mother
[illegible]	child, children
[illegible]	The last child in the family
[illegible]	son
[illegible]	Second son of three
[illegible]	the eldest son
[illegible] ([illegible] / [illegible])	child from previous marriage
[illegible]	cousin
[illegible]	stepchild
[illegible]	daughter
[illegible]	the old Thai New Year celebration
[illegible]	female relative by marriage
[illegible]	husband
[illegible]	young (female)
[illegible]	single
[illegible] / [illegible]	bachelor; single woman (cllq.)
[illegible]	young (male)
[illegible]	to be all, entirely
[illegible]	nephew, grandson
[illegible]	niece, granddaughter
[illegible]	that which remains
[illegible] ([illegible])	to live (at), to reside

□□	younger brother or sister of fathe r

Family Events

Thai wedding traditions still stress the importance of family relationship just like in the past. Thai wedding is not only a matter of celebration, but also an acknowledgement of a new bond between two families. It is also the time for family members and friends to wish the newly-weds a long life together in serene happiness.

□□□□□□□

Songkran Festival is the celebration of the old Thai New Year's Day according to the lunar calendar (April 13th-15th). Mostly it is done quietly in the households. Senior persons usually go to perform religious rites as well as attend sermons at a Buddhist temple, whereas junior persons will bring gifts to their elderly relatives and ask for their blessings at the same time.

□□□□□□□□

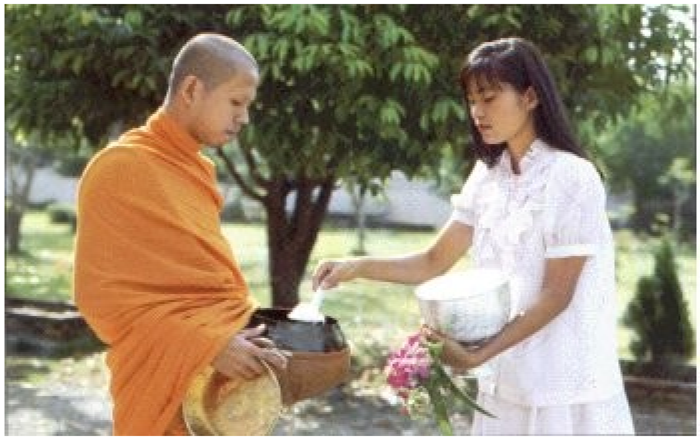
Buddhist Ordination

One of the greatest things in the life of a Thai man is ordination, which is regarded as an act of a great merit dedicated to his parents. It is a Thai custom for a young man to enter the monkhood for a certain period of time in their life, but usually before marriage. The ordination ceremony is a religious event in which the entire village is drawn to take part.

During his monkhood, usually three months during the rainy season, the monk will devote most of his time for religious studies so he will be considered a ‘mature’ person.

□□□

Buddhism is the predominate religion with 95% of the population following its traditions and beliefs. In the early morning, it is a common scene to see Buddhist monks walking out of their temples in a long line along the streets. The people waiting to offer food to the monks as an act of making merit. This pious act is called ‘□□□□□□□’



□□□□□□□

Long Khaek (□□□□□)

Because of its agriculture-oriented background, the Thai society still holds on to old customs as guidelines for their living, for example: relying on kindred relationships or association with close friends as indicators of trust and intimacy.

Traditional rice farming in Thailand still relies more on human labor than on machinery, be it for ploughing or planting of the young rice crop, or for harvesting. The tradition of ‘Long Khaek’ is a Thai tradition in which the whole community joins together in one field after another in harvesting the rice crop and separating its grains from its stalk. This tradition reflects a community life, which supports one another as one large family.

□□□□□

Activity 1 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you are at an informal social event with your counterpart. You are still discussing family issues. Play out the following interchanges.

1. You have two older brothers and one younger sister. Your colleague asks, "How many brothers and sisters do you have?" Respond appropriately in a complete sentence.

2. You want to know how many family members Mr. Sawai has. Ask the question.

3. You are talking to your colleague about your family. Your colleague asks,
"Where do your parents live?" You say, " They live in Chiang Mai and my younger sister, I and my parents get together on New Year’s Day."

Activity 2 (Pair Work)
This is a continuation of the activity in the previous exercise. The pairs will remain the same. You ask your partner about his/her family. Ask how many people are in the family, about his/her sibling, where they live, when they get together. Change roles and repeat the activity.

Activity 3
Write titles for the following family members in Thai.

(1) father

____

(2) mother

____

(3) grandparents

____

(4) younger brother

____

(5) younger sister

____

(6) older brother

____

(7) older sister

____

Activity 4 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you meet your counterpart’s colleague. He also serves as a POC for another team. You have a few drinks together and start to talk about your families. Play out the following scenarios with him/her.

(1) Say you are the oldest son in the family.

(2) Say you are the youngest child in the family.

(3) You are a male and have one older brother and one younger brother. Say you are the second son of three boys.

(4) You have three older brothers. Say you are the youngest of four boys.

(5) Mr. Sanchai asks you about your younger brother. You say, "My younger brother is a high school student."

Activity 5

Practice the use of words □□□□ and □□□(□□□□□□□)□□□□. Keep in mind that □□□□ is used in reference to residence: where a person resides or stays. □□□(□□□□□□□)□□□□ is used in all instances that refer to life (being alive).

Example:

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

(1) Write where your family lives in the USA.

(2) Write whether your parents are still alive.

(3) Write where you live right now.

(4) Write that your grandparents have already passed away.

Activity 6 (Group Work)

Each student will bring family pictures to the class or draw your family tree on a piece of paper. Students will have about five minutes to prepare to talk about these people in the photos: tell your class about their relationship to you, their age, place of residence, profession, rank, etc. The activity continues until all students have had the chance to narrate their families.

Activity 7

Listen to the instructor read the following dialogue and answer the questions.

Reading:

A: [illegible] [illegible]

B: [illegible] [illegible]

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

(1) Who is [illegible]?
(a) parents
(b) grandparents
(c) uncles
(d) sisters

(2) According to the dialogue, is Sunee’s grandfather still alive?
(a) yes, he is alive
(b) no, he has passed away
(c) don’t know

(3) According to the dialogue, who lives with Sunee’s parents?
(a) her grandmother
(b) her brother
(c) her grandfather
(d) her uncle

(4) Where does Sunee’s grandmother live?
(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]

(c) [illegible]
(d) [illegible]

Activity 8 (Pair/Group Work)

The class will work together as a group during this activity. On a piece of paper, print the first and last names of all of your own family members. The lists will be collected and disseminated to other students. When you receive your new list, assume the identity of that person and pair up with the person next to you. Ask and respond to questions concerning your “new” family.

Example:

Phil white: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Activity 9 (Pair/Group Work)
Guessing game. The class will be divided into pairs of students. One of you chooses an identity from the family tree below but does not reveal it. Your partner asks yes/no questions until the clues add up and the identity is established. Then reverse roles. Play several games while switching partners.

Example:

คุณเป็นผู้หญิงหรือผู้ชาย

คุณมีลูกไหม

พ่อแม่คุณชื่ออะไร

คุณมีพี่น้องไหม

คุณมีพี่ชายไหม

พี่ชายคุณชื่ออะไร

(maternal) (paternal)

กานดา ประเวศ ปราณี
สมาน
ยาย ตา ย่า
ปู่

สุทัศน์ สมศรี มาลี นารี จ□□นงค์
จรรยา อนันต์ ด □□รง
ลุง ป้า แม่ น้า ลุง ป้า
พ่อ อา

สมบัติ อรัญญา สุธี สุธน
พี่เขย พี่สาว น้องคนละแม่

Activity 10
Listen to the instructor read a conversation and answer the questions below.

Reading:

ปุ๋ย : คุณ ลอร่า ท □□งาน ที่ไหน คะ
Mrs. Laura work where

ลอร่า : ยัง ไม่ได้ □□□ ค่ะ แล้ว คุณ ล่ะคะ ท □□งาน ที่ไหน
still not have do and then you work where

ปุ๋ย : ที่ โรงพยาบาล รามา ค่ะ
at hospital Rama

ลอร่า : □□□ อะไร คะ
do what

ปุ๋ย : เป็น พยาบาล ค่ะ
be nurse

ลอร่า : ขอโทษ นะคะ คุณ แต่งงาน แล้ว หรือ ยัง คะ
excuse you marry already or not yet

ปุ๋ย : แต่ง แล้ว ค่ะ
marry already

ลอร่า : มี ลูก แล้ว หรือ ยัง คะ
have child already or not yet

ปุ๋ย : มี แล้วค่ะ
have already

ลอร่า : กี่ คน คะ
how many person

ปุ๋ย : สอง คน ค่ะ ผู้หญิง หนึ่ง ผู้ชาย หนึ่ง
two person female one male one

ลอร่า : อายุ เท่าไร คะ
age how much

□□□□□: □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□
daughter age eleven son age eight year

1. Does Laura work?
2. Where does Pui work?
3. What does she do?
4. Is she married?
5. Does she have any children?
6. How many?
7. How old are they?

Activity 1 (Pair Work)
Draw your partner's family tree. Ask questions that will enable you to perform this task: [illegible] [illegible]. Do not write down your partner's name on the tree, put an X in its place. Your partner will check that the tree is correct. Then change roles.

Activity 2
Your instructor will collect and randomly redistribute the family trees drawn during the previous activity. Find whose tree you have. Go around the classroom and ask questions that will enable you to identify the missing person on the tree. Example: [illegible] [illegible]

Activity 3 (Group Work)
Play the 'Go Fish' game. Each group will be given a set of cards that contains the members (grandparents, parents, son and daughter) of seven families. The cards will be shuffled and 6 will be distributed to each member of the group. You have to reconstitute the families by taking turns asking other player for one missing member. If the player has the card requested, he has to hand it to you, and you get to ask for another card. If the player doesn't have the card requested, he will tell you 'Go Fish', that is: "take a card from the deck". When you complete a family, lay it down. The first player with no cards left wins.

Activity 4
Describe your immediate family. Give the name of each member and provide a piece of information about each one of them if possible.

Activity 5
Write a short essay about yourself. Tell your name, marital status, and hometown. Talk about family members that are important to you. Mention their nationality and profession.

Activity 6

Listen to a short passage about Khun Yupha’s family. Circle the right answers.

1. Yupha is from Songkhla / Khon Kaen province.
2. Somsak / Somchai is her husband.
3. He’s from Songkhla / Khon Kaen province. _
4. They have two / three children.
5. Their first child is a boy / girl.

Activity 7

Read the newspaper clip and choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence.

[illegible]
‘[illegible]’
[illegible]-[illegible]

This business

a. is under new ownership.
b. sells articles for men.
c. is a family operation.

Activity 8

Listen to Karnda (instructor) talking about her family, and fill in the blank spaces of the family tree with the missing names.

ด□□รง (M)

ช□□นาญ (F) (M) ดวงตา (F) (M)

ศิริพร

บุญช่วย (M) (F) กานดา (F) (M)

Activity 9

Read the personal ad below and check whether the statements next to it are true or false.

พ่อม่ายลูก ๒ เมียหย่า นักธุรกิจที่ ประสบความส □□เร็จในหน้าที่การงานสูง ต้องการใช้ชีวิตร่วมกับหญิงอายุระหว่าง ๓๐-๔๐ ปี อุปนิสัยร่าเริง จริงใจ ลูกติดโอเค	The person who wrote this ad 1. is a woman T / F 2. is divorced T / F 3. has two children T / F 4. would welcome someone with a child T / F

Activity 10

ก□□หนดสวดพระอภิธรรมศพ คุณพ่อ บุญยธรรม ร่วมสุข ณ ศาลาวัดดาวคนอง วันที่ ๑๕ -๒๑ กันยายน ๒๕๓๔ จึงกราบเรียน และเรียนเชิญมาด้วยความเคารพ กราบขออภัยที่ไม่ได้ออกการ์ดเชิญ

□□□□□-□□□□-□□□□ □□□□□□□

The obituary was placed by

a) the employer of the deceased.
b) the family of the deceased.
c) the parents of the deceased.

Activity 11

ฮัลโหล ...

หลานฉันผู้ชายหรือผู้หญิงคะ

In the statement above, the speaker is

a) a mother.
b) a grandmother.
c) an uncle.

Activity 12

คุณแม่ยังสาว
ลิเดีย เดอเวกา ลมกรดคุณแม่ยังสาว
ซูเปอร์สตาร์ของฟิลิปปินส์ ที่จะ
ลงชิง ๔ เหรียญทองกรีฑาในกีฬา
ซีเกมส์ครั้งนี้ เวลาไปลงซ้อม
ลูกสาวคนเดียวก็ยืนเฝ้าอยู่ไม่เคย
ห่าง

The statement is concerning

a) a young mother.
b) a young grandmother.
c) a young niece.

The Family
Thai SOLT I
Skill Enhancement Activities Module 1 Lesson 4

Activity 13

รับสมัครผู้ช่วยพยาบาลสตรีโสดม.๖ ปวช. ปวส. ปวท. ปกศ.ถึงปริญญาตรี
เป็นผู้ช่วยโรงพยาบาลเอกชน รายได้ดี มีโบนัส โทรฯ ๒๗๘-๐๑๖๗

This ad is for

a) a single woman.
b) a single man.
c) a married woman.

213

Activity 1

Match the following Thai phrases with corresponding English:

1. [illegible] a) I have a few relatives living in America.
2. [illegible] b) He’s twenty years old.
3. [illegible] [illegible] c) I have only one older brother.
4. [illegible] d) Do you have any brothers or sisters?
5. [illegible] e) They’re fine, thank you.
6. [illegible] f) I have two younger sisters.
7. [illegible] g) Yes, they’re still living.
8. [illegible] h) How old is your older brother?
9. [illegible] i) How many brothers do you have?
10. [illegible] j) Are your parents still living?
11. [illegible] k) How is your family?
12. [illegible] l) How are your paren ts?

Activity 2

Listen to the following Thai phrases and mark the number in front of the English translation given below.

______a) I have a few relatives living in America.
______b) He’s twenty years old.
______c) I have only one older brother.
______d) Do you have any brothers or sisters?
______e) They’re fine, thank you.
______f) I have two younger sisters.
______g) Yes, they’re still living.
______h) How old is your older brother?
______i) How many brothers do you have?
______j) Are your parents still living?

_______k) How is your family?
_______l) How are your parents?

The Family

Thai SOLT I

Homework Module 1 Lesson 4

Activity 3

Give your own answers (write in Thai in a complete sentence) for the following questions:

1. คุณมีพี่น้องไหม
2. คุณมีพี่น้องผู้ชายกี่คน
3. พ่อแม่คุณยังอยู่หรือเปล่า
4. ครอบครัวคุณสบายดีหรือ
5. คุณอายุเท่าไร
6. คุณทำงานอะไร
7. คุณแต่งงานแล้วหรือยังคะ
8. คุณมีลูกไหม
9. ครอบครัวคุณอยู่ที่ไหน
10. แม่คุณทำงานหรือเปล่า

Activity 4

Family titles: Complete the following statements:

1. พ่อของแม่ คือ ________________
2. แม่ของแม่ คือ ________________
3. พ่อของพ่อ คือ ________________
4. แม่ของพ่อ คือ ________________
5. น้องของแม่ คือ ________________
6. พี่สาวของแม่ คือ ______________
7. พี่สาวของพ่อ คือ ______________
8. น้องสาวของพ่อ คือ ____________
9. น้องชายของพ่อ คือ ____________
10. น้องสาวของแม่ คือ ____________
11. น้องชายของแม่ คือ ____________
12. พ่อของสามี คือ ______________
13. แม่ของสามี คือ ______________
14. พ่อของภรรยา คือ _____________
15. แม่ของภรรยา คือ _____________
16. ลูกชายของพี่สาว คือ ___________
17. ภรรยาของน้องชาย คือ __________
18. สามีของพี่สาว คือ _____________

The Family Tha i SOLT I
Homework Module 1 Lesson 4

Activity 5
Look at the family tree below. Write down the family relations of each name to Karnda.

ดวงเดือน ดำรง (M) |_________________________________|
| | | |
ชำนาญ ปราณี (F) สมบัติ (M) ดวงตา (F) สมชาติ (M) ศิริพร
|_______ ____| |____________|
| | | |

สิทธิ์ (M) นฤมล (F) กานดา(F)
เมธี(M)

Activity 6
Refer to the same family tree (Exercise 5) and write the answers in Thai to the questions.

1. ใครเป็นภรรยาของดำรง
2. ใครเป็นพี่ชายของดวงตา
3. ปราณีแต่งงานกับใคร
4. ปราณีมีลูกกี่คน
5. ลูกของปราณีชื่ออะไรบ้าง
6. สมชาติมีพี่น้องกี่คน
7. ลูกชายคนโตของดำรงชื่ออะไร
8. ลูกสะใภ้ของดวงเดือนชื่ออะไร
9. ลูกเขยของดำรงชื่ออะไร
10. ลูกพี่ลูกน้องของนฤมลชื่ออะไรบ้าง
11. แม่ของเมธีชื่ออะไร
12. น้าของสิทธิ์ชื่ออะไรบ้าง

Activity 7
You will now practice the use of the verbs ‘[illegible]’ and ‘[illegible]’. Keep in mind that ‘[illegible]’ is used in reference to residence: where a person resides or stays.

Examples:

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Write where your family lives in the U.S.A.

   ____

2. Write whether your parents are still alive.

   ____

3. Write where you live right now.

   ____

4. Write that your grandparents have passed away.

   ____

Activity 8

In dialogue 1 a SF soldier questions his Contact Person. In dialogue 2 the Contact Person questions the SF soldier. Select the appropriate questions from the jumble box.

Dialogue 1

SF: ______________________________
CP: ครับ แต่ผมหย่าแล้ว

SF: ______________________________
CP: มีครับ ผมมีลูกชายคนหนึ่งและลูกสาวคนหนึ่ง เขาอยู่แถวนี้

SF: ______________________________
CP: ลูกชายชื่อจารึก ลูกสาวชื่ออลิสา นี่รูปของเขา

SF: ______________________________
CP: นั่นแม่ผมครับ

Dialogue 2

CP: ______________________________
SF: ประจ □□อยู่ที่จัสแม็กครับ

CP: ______________________________
SF: มาจากเพนซิลเวเนีย

CP: ______________________________
SF: ยังครับ ผมยังเป็นโสด

CP: ______________________________
SF: มีพี่ชายหนึ่งคน น้องชายหนึ่งคน

CP: ______________________________
SF: เปล่าครับ อยู่ที่แคลิฟอร์เนีย

Homework Module 1 Lesson 4

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Activity 9

Look for some family pictures and bring them to class tomorrow morning or draw your family tree on a piece of paper. Be prepared to talk about these people in the photos, tell your class about their relationship to you, their age, marital status, place of residence, profession, etc.

Activity 10

Write a short biography of yourself. Tomorrow, tell your classmates your name, age, marital status, residence, and profession. If you have children, tell their names, age, etc. Also talk about family members who are important to you, such as aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc. Mention also where they live and whether they are still alive.